

NEW UZBEKISTAN IN THE WORLD'S VIEW: ACHIEVEMENTS FOR ACTIVE FOREIGN POLICY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC COOPERATION

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Annotation: This article discusses the current active foreign policy of Uzbekistan, mutually beneficial, strategically thought-out cooperation with foreign countries, as well as a number of influential international organizations. Active relations in the cultural, educational, socio-economic, humanitarian spheres in the spirit of mutual partnership and their prospects.

Keywords: Foreign policy, diplomatic relations, reforms, action strategy, international organizations, mutually beneficial cooperation, constructive dialogue, regional security.

During the years of independence, our country, as a full member of foreign policy and foreign economic relations, has formed a legal framework for mutually beneficial cooperation with foreign partners and is still developing it in areas of mutual interest.

In the first years of independence, Uzbekistan ratified bilateral international agreements with many countries, as well as universal conventions of the UN and other international organizations on the basis of resolutions of the Oliy Majlis and the President. On this basis, the universally recognized provisions of international law and the independent state have been strengthened in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular, in its foreign policy, the constitutional powers of the Oliy Majlis and the President in foreign policy [1. 1-2].

The first normative legal act regulating the field of international agreements in Uzbekistan was the law adopted on May 7, 1993, which provides for the conclusion and denunciation of international loans and guarantees and agreements between the Republic of Uzbekistan and international financial institutions. defined the order [1.3-4].

Then, on December 22, 1995, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On International Agreements" was adopted.

Taking into account the legal regulation of these issues and the experience gained in the contractual practice of independent Uzbekistan, a new law "On international agreements of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted on February 6, 2019 [2. 1-2].

The document was developed in the framework of the Action Strategy for the further development of the country, approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The new law is an implementation of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, to which 116 countries are parties.

In recent years, our country has been achieving significant results in pursuing a well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy, developing friendly and mutually beneficial relations with foreign countries.

On the basis of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, the foreign policy of our state aimed at further strengthening and expanding relations with near and far abroad and international organizations is recognized by the world community. The initiatives expressed by Uzbekistan in the field are supported. In particular,

on the basis of international initiatives to address regional and global problems put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, 4 special resolutions of the UN General Assembly were adopted.

Today, the scope of international law of our country is significantly expanding, and its weight is growing from year to year. The legal framework of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of more than 4,200 documents, of which about 500 are multilateral international agreements of a universal and regional nature. More than 3,700 are bilateral international documents. In particular, over the past five years, 781 international documents have been signed with foreign partners, and Uzbekistan has become a member of 26 universal international agreements [1. 6-7].

These international agreements are mainly aimed at encouraging and mutual protection of investments, trade-economic, military-technical, financial, cultural-humanitarian, scientific-technical cooperation, tax, labor, transport, energy, environmental protection, legal assistance, show, the fight against crime.

It should be noted that the strategic partnership of our country with neighboring and other partner countries is regulated by bilateral documents.

In particular, in recent years, relations with Turkmenistan (2017), Kyrgyzstan (2017), Turkey (2017), Tajikistan (2018), Hungary (2021), Pakistan (2021) have risen to the level of strategic partnership, and previously the strategic partnership International documents serve as a legal basis for further strengthening such relations with the United States, Japan, Azerbaijan, Russia, South Korea, India, China and Kazakhstan.

In recent years, our country has also given priority to strengthening international institutional cooperation, in particular, multilateral relations within the UN and its specialized agencies, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States and other international organizations. is given.

Uzbekistan has become a party to multilateral international agreements of universal and regional significance in the fields of transport and logistics, intellectual property law, labor law, environmental protection, legal assistance, culture, adopted within these international institutions. In particular, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Copyright Convention of the World Intellectual Property Organization, the International Labor Organization Convention No. 144 on Tripartite Consultations to Promote the Application of International Labor Standards, Turg Stockholm Convention on Organic Pollutants, International Convention on Plant Quarantine and Protection, UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Various Forms of Cultural Expressions, on Temporary Import The Istanbul Convention is similar to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

important contracts including [4. 9-12].

In 2019, Uzbekistan joined the Nakhichevan Agreement on the Establishment of the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States and became a member of the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States in order to further expand relations with Turkic-speaking countries and deepen integration with them.

Uzbekistan became a full member of the Hague Conference on Private International Law on March 4, 2020. The organization, which includes 84 countries and the European Union, deals with the unification of private international law.

Uzbekistan's membership in this organization will serve to ensure the participation of our country in the process of unification of international civil, family and private law, as well as to reflect our national interests in future international documents.

Another important issue is the accession of Uzbekistan to the World Trade Organization and the signing of an Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with the European Union.

In addition, mutually beneficial cooperation with a number of countries around the world, especially in Europe, is significantly strengthening. Partnership with the UN, OSCE, SCO, OIC and other influential international organizations has reached a qualitatively new level.

Indeed, Uzbekistan considers cooperation with the European Union and European countries to be one of its foreign policy priorities. In recent years, as a result of the rapid development of Uzbekistan's relations with European countries in all spheres, we can say that a new era of mutually beneficial cooperation has begun.

Just an example. Official visits of the President to France (October 2018), Germany (January 2019) and Turkey (October 2017 and February 2020) were organized, the results of which were political, trade, economic, investment, cultural and humanitarian, etc. Significant agreements have been reached in the fields. In turn, it should be noted that the President of the FRG Frank-Walter Steinmeier (May 2019) and the President of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan (April 2018) paid a return visit to our country [3. 1-2].

At present, comprehensive work is underway with countries such as Hungary, Italy, Belgium, the United Kingdom and the Czech Republic to organize high-level visits.

Over the past year, more than 20 political consultations have been held with the Foreign Ministries of Austria, Germany, the United Kingdom, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Italy, Turkey, France, Switzerland, the Czech Republic, Norway, Finland, Latvia, and Lithuania. 4-7].

We have recently witnessed an unprecedented intensification of dialogue at the highest and highest levels with the European Union. In particular, in May 2019, the President of the Council of Europe Donald Tusk visited Uzbekistan for the first time. In addition, former EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Federica Mogherini visited our country twice (November 2017 and March 2018) [3. 6].

In April 2020, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev and President of the Council of Europe Charles Michel had a telephone conversation. Minister of Foreign Affairs A. Kamilov twice spoke with EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Vice-President of the European Commission Josep Borrell (in Berlin in January 2020 and by telephone in May). During the talks, the sides discussed topical issues of multifaceted cooperation between Uzbekistan and the European Union in the political, diplomatic, trade, economic, investment and humanitarian spheres.

During the talks, the European side expressed interest in expanding bilateral cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, innovation and investment, transport, science, education and health.

It should be noted that trade and economic cooperation with European countries is significantly growing and developing. In particular, in 2019, the trade volume between Uzbekistan and the EU increased by almost 60% compared to 2016 and amounted to 4 billion US dollars. At the same time, the export of domestically produced goods to Europe increased 1.5 times and reached 580 million US dollars, while the volume of imports increased 1.5 times and amounted to 3.42 billion US dollars [3. 10-12].

In order to raise the quality of relations to a qualitatively new and higher level, official Tashkent and Brussels have been actively negotiating since 2019 to conclude a new comprehensive bilateral document - the Agreement on Extended Partnership and Cooperation.

This direction, which serves to develop a multifaceted dialogue with the European Union, has been achieved mainly due to the radical reforms implemented in Uzbekistan within the framework of the Action Strategy for 2017-2021.

Based on the positive dynamics of cooperation in Central Asia in recent years, as well as Uzbekistan's new policy aimed at strengthening good neighborly relations with the countries of the region and resolving all issues through constructive dialogue, Brussels has radically reconsidered its policy towards the region.

All this is reflected in the new strategy for Central Asia approved by Brussels (June 2019). According to the European side, the European Union and its member states are interested in the political stability and sustainable development of Central Asia, as well as the active development of integration relations between the two regions.

Recognizing the stable situation in the region, thanks to the good-neighborly policy promoted by official Tashkent, official Rome held the first ministerial meeting in the format of "Italy - Central Asia" (December 2019). In turn, in order to strengthen cooperation with Central Asia, Paris has decided to continue the second phase of a similar dialogue.

In April and June 2020, the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Minister of Investment and Foreign Trade S. Umurzakov held two video conferences with the EU Trade Commissioner F. Hogan. During the talks, an agreement was reached to intensify the process of agreeing on a draft agreement on enhanced partnership and cooperation between Uzbekistan and the EU. Particular attention was paid to the measures taken in preparation for the 4th meeting of the Working Group on Uzbekistan's accession to the WTO, as well as the process of Uzbekistan's accession to the status of a beneficiary country in the EU PBT + [5]. 16-18].

It should be noted that today, in the context of the global spread of COVID-19 and its negative impact on the world economy, the European Union has decided to allocate more than 30 million euros to Uzbekistan to address its negative consequences.

In addition, under the auspices of the United Nations, the European Union has provided € 5 million, Norway \$ 1.1 million and Finland € 1 million to the Multilateral Trust Fund for Human Security in the Aral Sea region of Uzbekistan. In addition, about 168 million euros have been allocated for the implementation of socio-economic projects in the Republic of Uzbekistan within the framework of the multi-year indicative program of the European Union on non-discriminatory assistance for 2014-2020 [3].

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At the same time, it is acknowledged that the EU countries support the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the international arena to resolve the current situation in Afghanistan peacefully. For Uzbekistan, the long-awaited peace in the neighboring country is a priority.

Continuation of promising bilateral and multilateral relations with Europe, cooperation in trade, investment and finance, high technology transfer, science, technology, education, environment, health and culture, as well as strengthening regional security are key to Uzbek-European relations. are the priorities.

In short, today Uzbekistan is an active foreign minister with a very reasonable and well-thought-out, long-term strategic interests and mutually beneficial cooperation with not only Europe but also a number of leading countries and international organizations. In return for its policy, the world is joining the ranks of countries that have the potential for reliable and sustainable development, a favorable investment climate and a high standard of living, with bold and appropriate steps. This, in turn, deserves all the recognition and respect as the most important and at the same time the right decision for the future and development of our country, a political process of incomparable historical value.

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